Von. XXXIV No. 10,433.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BELFAST STRIKE ENDED. THE GRIEVANCES OF MILL-OWNERS AND OPERATIVES LAID BEFORE THE BRITISH SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIA-TION-MEDIATION PROFFERED BY AN OFFICER

OF THAT BODY-AGREEMENT BROUGHT ABOUT THEREBY-THE MILLS AT WORK AGAIN. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BELFAST, Aug. 27 .- The most practical and even the most Presbyterian people of Belfast must be inclined to speak well of the British Association this morning. It has put an end to the strike, and that is a service for which all its scientific sins ought to be forgiven and absolution be pronounced by Dr.

Watts himself. This is no figure of speech. The termination of the conflict between the mill-owners and the operatives is directly due to the good offices of the Association. It was brought about in a very simple and natural way, as most great things are,

and the way was this. Some reference was made on Monday in the Eco nomic section to the strike. Papers were to be read on the general subject next day, and it was suggested-I think by Sir George Campbell-that some of the workingmen might be asked to attend the meeting and give their views on the existing difficulty. This was not done officially, but the plan had the approval of Lord O'Hagan, President of the section, and invitations were in fact sent. The masters appear not to have been asked specially, the reason given afterward being that nearly all of them were already members of the Association. They could hardly be ignorant of the fact that a discussion on a matter so important to them was to take place, and a representative who seemed authorized to speak for the Flax Spinners' Association was present. The whole meeting of Tuesday was given up to the question, or of questions nearly related to it. The papers read had not been prepared originally with reference to the Belfast strike, but were theoretical and general. Mr. R. Hamilton read a report of the Committee of the Association appointed to inquire into the economic effects of combinations of laborers or capitalists, and into the laws of economic science bearing on the principles on which such combinations are founded. Mr. Frank Fellows treated of political economy and the laws affecting the prices of commodities and labor, and of strikes and lockouts, and was followed by Mr. W. H. Dodd on the economic law of strikes. Theo Sir George Campbell, who was in the chair, called on the workingmen, inviting them to apply themselves to the practical quest u, how the evils could be remedied; and two of the spoke. Their speeches were of the highest into from the operatives' point of variance, and unconventional, and practical. Mr. Brownlee began by complaining that in the times of their greatest prosperity (during the American war) the linen manufacturers of Beifast had no thought of dividing any part of their extraordinary profits with their workmenand this idea of a more equal division of profits is

accept a reduction in wages, or that the mills would would be closed. This, said Mr. Brownlee, was done in such a manner as to make the workmen think the step arbitrary, and uncalled for by the condition of trade. To dictation of that sort they were not disposed to submit. They thought further that if a reduction had really been necessary, it should have begun with the large salaries of the managers of the mills, and he denounced the present system of management under limited liability companies as extravagant compared with that which prevailed when the mills were in private hands. Then he commented on the severity of the work-about the most laborious, he alleged, that could be required of women and children. It appears that a gentleman from America, when he saw the half-nude girls in one of their factories, said that the black slavery which had been abolished there was nothing to the white slavery which he saw here. That remark deerves quoting solely as an illustration of the mistimes feel themselves called upon to talk; no doubt, without a thought of the injury it may do when left

fermenting in the mind of workingmen and women

who have no means of detecting the absurdity and

reckless exaggeration of such statements. How-

ever, Mr. Brownlee went on to say that the case

presented no real difficulty, if the employers would

I need hardly say, one that has taken deep root in

the minds of people who work with their hands,

The beginning of the present trouble he charged

upon the employers wholly. They suddenly, some

two months ago, gave notice to their workmen that

at the end of a fortnight from that time they must

only show some desire for a settlement. For the mill owners appeared Mr. William Ewart, who at once put forward the depressed state of trade as the true cause of the proposed reduction-a reduction, he claimed, of only six to ten per cent. To arbitration he had refused consent, and would still refuse. He would not acquiesce in the principle that a question of wages between employer and employed was at all a question for an arbitrator-a remark of most unpromising tenor, and not one to give you a high idea of Mr. Ewart's knowledge on the matters that most concerns him as a capitalist and manufacturer. He defended the right of the employers to combine-which needs no defense. He repelled the charge of unwillingness to make a settlement brought against the employers by Mr. Brownlee. If. said Mr. Ewart, the men had appointed a committee with power to negotiate, there could be no doubt an agreement would have been come to. For manage ment they paid no more than they must for the ability needed. Mr. Brownlee knew, Mr. Ewart further asserted, that an adjustment of the whole wages at six per cent reduction would have satisfied the employers. And as to the severity of the toil, he pointed out that the working hours in the mills were 60 per week, soon to be reduced to 562, while in other

countries-meaning the Continent, no doubt-they

are 72, with the State repressing all remonstrance

and resistance. Mr. Bowman replied, beginning with a denial of Mr. Ewart's assertion that any sign of willingness for a settlement had been shown by the masters, and for the workmen he declared that they had used their atmost endeavors to induce the masters to meet them half way. The workers had not struck. They had been told to accept the terms dictated to them or go, and they went. It was a lock-out, not a strike; and I must say I think Mr. Bowman is pretty nearly right, so far as I understand the facts. Could not, asked Mr. Bowman, some eminent man of science-and be named Prof. Tyndall and Prof. Huxley-volunteer his services to try and arrange the dispute ! Considering that the operatives have at least once before, and so lately as this week, proposed arbitration and offered to accept Mr. Murphy, a mill-owner, as arbitrator, and that the masters refused, this suggestion coming from a representative workingman showed plainly their willingness and auxiety to negotiate. The reduction imposed by the masters was really, urged Mr. Bowman, a reduction not of six but of ten or fifteen per cent. The men had offered to work four days in the week for four days' wages, or to accept the short wages when the short hours came into operation, but the masters

would listen to nothing. This speech produced an immediate effect. Mr. Ewart, while regretting the harshness of its tone and protesting against some of its statements, suddenly announced that he believed it would be possible to fix the amount of wages by arbitration. St. Paul's conversion was not more rapid. He proposed to submit the facts to the President of the Section. and virtually agreed to abide by his decision. Whereupon Mr. Bowman, not to be outdone in magpaninrity, said that if he had made any remark offensive to Mr. Ewart, he was sorry and desired to withdraw it. But Sir George Campbell seemed timid, and thought questions between capital and

tion did not, as a rule, attempt to come to definite conclusions, but only to throw light on matters of discussion. However, he thought the Belfast case one suitable for mediation, which he described as arbitration without the power of enforcing its award, and this he considered might save the feelings of the masters. Mr. Ewart's behavior in these circumstances was most creditable to him. He entirely agreed to the proposal for mediation backed by the moral force and support to which Sir George Campbell had referred, and he pledged himself to bring the question next day before the association of em-

After this there could be no real difficulty. The council of the Flax Spinners' Association was called together the following morning, Wednesday, and it was plain that no mere question of form would interfere with a settlement, the moment a desire to settle became general among the masters. The mediation idea dropped out of view, or rather the work of mediation had already been done. They invited a deputation from the workmen to be pres ent, and a basis of agreement was soon reached. There was evidence, says the report in The Northern Whig, of a generous spirit on both sides, and an anxiety to settle the dispute without the intervention of third parties. The amount of the proposed reduction in wages was, so far as it touched the men and boys, divided, and instead of two shillings a week was fixed at one shilling for men, and threepence instead of sixpence for boys. The women fared worst. They don't seem to have been represented in the deputation; their interests, at any rate, were less insisted on, and it looks, I am sorry te say, as if the men had sacrificed them. They resume work at the full proposed reduction of sixpence per week. There may be some reason for this not stated, but the effect is that the compromise is

made at their expense. And so the long struggle is over, and Belfast is once more hard at work. The mills are all thronged this morning, their fires alight, the machinery whirring, and from the chimneys (Mr. Ruskin's "obelisks of the Christian religion") the swaying columns of smoke are once more rising. The working classes go back to their tasks £200,000 poorer than when they left off. For many a year the memory of the contest is likely to remain and to embitter the relations of employed and employer. Let us hope their gratitude to the British Association may survive as . G. W. S.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

SENTENCE OF INSURGENT LEADERS COMMUTED-RE-PORTED SUCCESSES OF THE SPANISH TROOPS. HAVANA, Sept. 8 .- The Captain-General has ommuted the death sentence of the rebel leaders Betan-

court, Jiminez, and Rojas. Official advices have been received from the Cinco Villas district, from which it appears that a Spanish column, after a pursuit of three days, overtook the band of Jiminez near Signancy. The latter turn it o fight, with cries of " Al Marchete!" The Spanish troops, with ounter-cries, charged, and the insurgents fied after suf fering considerable loss. Lieut. Arisa telegraphs from

Veguita as follows:

Just arrived here. The enemy, numbering 800, have been completely defeated at Yarayabo, with a loss of 36 killed. Among their dead are two officers, Callxie Garcia and his Chief of Stoff Quesada. Capt. Paredio Nogueras and one soldier were taken prisoners. The attack was endden and sharp. Our retreat was made in the best order. None of our men were even wounded. Our advance of only ten men penetrated to the middle of the general's great numerits.

Lieut. Arisa has been promoted to the rank of Captain.

FRESH DISCOVERIES OF GUANO IN PERU. RICH DEPOSITS SAID TO EXIST IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

OF THE PORT OF ILO. PANAMA, Aug. 30 .- The principal news by the steamer, with dates from Peru to the 20th of August, is about another discovery of guano. La Patria of Lims, referring to the arrival of the transport ship Chalaco, from her voyage to the South, in company with the Peruvian expedition for experimental exercise, says: the Peruvian expedition for experimental exercise, says:

The Chalaco anchored last evening, and is not only the
bearer of good news for the Republic in general, but
brings a most gratifying piece of intelligence for the
Central Government. The department and City of Arequipa were perfectly quiet. The battation "Pichincha"
had reached that town and proceeded to garrison
it without meeting with any opposition whatever.
In one of the excursions made by the vessels composing the squadron, along the southern coast,
a deposit of guano was discovered, heretofore unknown,

This paper further recommends that the Government appoint a committee of English, French, German, Italian, and Belgian engineers to examine into and report upon all the deposits of guano, even if the survey costs 100,000 soles. These engineers might also be named by their respective Governments, but paid by Peru. It is probable that the suggestion will be acted

THE COMET SEEN IN THE SOUTHERN HEM-ISPHERE.

PANAMA. Aug. 30 .- Capt. Gordon of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Potici saw a comet when off Quintero, some 20 miles north of Valparaiso. It was observed on the 2d of August at 5 a. in, bearing east-south-east, at an altitude of 11 degrees, near the Hare and Canis M dor. The people of Tolia also saw this comet over the Cordilleras. The women were frightened, thinking that it was an ill omen.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN QUEBEC. QUEBEC, Sept. 8 .- It is stated on good aunority that the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Premier of Quebec has resigned, but did not suggest in his letter of resig nation who should be called on to succeed him. It is rumored that Mr. Boucherville will be intrusted with e formation of a new Government.

The resignation of the Hon. Mr. Ouimet is accompanied by explanations. The Ministers will remain in charge of their respective departments until a successor

FEELING AT PANAMA TOWARD THE UNITED

STATES. PANAMA, Aug. 30 .- A not very cordial feelng was excited toward the United States when the surines were landed on the Isthmus at the time of the last revolution. This, under the influence of Admiral Collins and the officers of the Richmond, is fast disappearing. After introductory official visits had passed etween the President of the State, the Bishop of Panama, and the Admiral, the 25th of August was set Panama, and the Adminat, the Sut of August was set apart for a general invitation on board the Richmond. Among those who responded to the invitation of the Admiral were the Bishop of Panama, ex-President Miro, the Secretary of State Don Pablo Arosemens, the Commanders in Chief of the National and State forces, with all other leading men of Panama.

THE CABLE BROKEN AT CAPE BRETON.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE SUSPENDED. Considerable inconvenience was experienced vesterday on account of the interruption of cable tele grams. Disputches by the French cable were interrupted between St. Pierre and Daxbury, and a break vas reported east of North Sydney in the lines in Cape Breton connecting with the Auglo-American cable. A a consequence of these accidents the usual market reports were not received in this city. At 8 p. m. the foilowing notice was received at the Western Union office : w. J. DEALY; We will take your cable business and send to North Sydney, where a steamer will no doubt soon call for it from the East. G. GALLUF, for Anglo-American Company, Plaister Core.

There are three cables in operation. One, the old Prench cable, lands at the Island of St. Pierre, South of Newfoundland, which is connected with Daxbury, Mass., by another stretch of ocean cable. The other two cables land on Newfoundland, and communication is thence continued to Sidney by two smaller oceas cables, each of which lands at the Island of St. Pierre. st. Pierre, therefore, is where all of the cable meet as at a common point. Now all that is known is that suddenly and without warning each of the cables was interrupted between the mainland and this island. Mr. Gaines, the chief electrician, is at work at Sidney trying to locate the points of interruption, which he expects to be able to do today. President Octon Mays the only cause he can conlabor very difficult, and remarked that the Associa- ceive for the interruption of all the lines would be the

passage across them of an icebergh large enough to plow along the bottom, or, perhaps, a wrecked vessel dragging an anchor. The two lines between Sidney and St. Plere are very close together, but the Daxbury cable approaches from the south, and is in preximity only in the neighborhood of the island. Grave fears are entertained that a delay long enough to grap-

are entertained that a delay long enough to grap-ple the cables and splice the ends will easure before communication can be had direct with Europe. The intercupted cables belong to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, and are worked in connection with the Western Union lines, under an alliance forme I about four years ago. Formerly the Western Union lines ex-tended to Port Hastings, and were connected with the cable at Heart's Content Bay by land lines across Now-foundland.

FOREIGN NOTES. There was an earthquake at Valparaiso on the morning of the 8th of August.

The State of Antioquia continues to export large sums of gold from its mines. The amount sent ad and insured for in the month of June last was

The prisoners Gonzalez and Bulnes who committed the outrages on British Consul Mages at San José de Guatemala, were tried a second time on the 26th of August, and the previous sentence was confirmed. Several of the former officers of the United States man-of-war Juniata have recently arrived in this city, and report that Mr. Arms, a brother midshipman, was assassinated by a Spanish soldier in the streets of Havana on Aug. 16.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

REPORTS OF ITS EXISTENCE AT PORTS ON THE AT-LANTIC AND GULF COASTS-REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS ISSUED BY SECRE-TARY BRISTOW.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The Treasury Department has been advised that yellow fever exists at New-Oricans, Pensacola, Gaiveston, Mobile, Darien, Ga., Brunswick, Ga., Key West, and Baltimore at quarantine, and New-York at quarantice, and in view of its prevalence at those points Secretary Eristow has issued a circular concerning the duties of United States officers with reference to quarantine and the public health, as follows:

reference to quarantine and the public health, as follows:

In the absence of uniformity in the regulation of quarantine upon the Atlantic and Guif coast, it is desirable that the several officers specifically placed under the Treasury Department by the subjoined section of the Bevised Statutes of the United States, inform themselves fully as to the local health laws and the regulations based thereon, and enforce them at their respective posts and stations, and a strict compliance with such laws and prompt assistance in the enforcement of the same when directed by competent authority are hereby enformed in accordance with the provisions of the following:

Sec. 4.792. The quarantines and restraints established by the health laws of any State real coing any vessels arrowing in or bound to any

Noc. 4.792. The quarastines and restraints established by the health laws of any State reacceting any vosacis arriving in or bound to any our or district thereof, shall be duly observed by the offices of the customs revenue of the United States, by the masters and crews of the several revenue cutters, and by the military officers commanding in any posts or stations upon the servoust, and all such officers of the United States shall statifically all in the execution of such quarastine and health laws, according to their respective powers, and within their respective precines, and as they shall no directed from time to time by the Scares are of the Treasury.

precises, sad as they shall be directed from time to time by the Critical start of the Treasury. * * * (The Revised Statutes of the United States, p. 830).

Officers of the Customs Revenue are referred in this connection to Articles 224 and 225, General Regulations, under the Customs and Revenue laws of the United States, 1874, and are requested to bring the same to the notice of the proper local health authorities, attracting attention especially to the second and third paragraphs of Article 294. Officers in command of the Revenue Marine are instructed that Article 204 of said Regulations is held to inclinde communication with infected vessels as well as ports, and in order to render more efficient assistance to the local authorities in the enforcement of the Quarantine laws, as therein directed, and take the necessary steps to advise such authorities of these instructions. The cooperation of the military forces will be applied for only affer exhausting the other powers and authorities herein mentioned, such application to be made to this Department, with a full statement of the facts for the information of the Hon. Secretary of War. Medical officers of the United States Marine Hospital Service will govern their official action in consonance with this circular and the law, as above cited, and will at all times assist as freely as practicable, not only other officers of the Government but the Quarantine authorities in the protection of the public health against the introduction of contagious discasses. In furtherance of this end they are instructed to communicate to the Supervising Surgoon from time to time such information and suggestion as will enable that officer to frame needful regulations, and to take intelligent action in cases of emergency.

B. H. Beistow, Secretary of the Treazury.

intelligent action in cases of emergency.
B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury. A telegram was received at the Navy Department this afternoon from Commander Woolsey, commanding the Navy-Yard at Pensacols, Fig., stating that one of the orgeons of the yard is down with yellow fever and the other is overtasked, and asking authority to employ physicians at Pensacola. The acting Secretary gave directions that two surgeons of the navy be detailed for duty at the Pensacola yard immediately.

THE DISEASE NOW PREVALENT OF A MILDER FORM THAN USUAL.

Washington, Sept. 8 .- The information at the Treasury Department in regard to the yellow fever, is to the effect that the disease thus far, at Atlantic and Gulf ports, is of a milder form than usual, and as it has appeared later, the hope is expressed at all of the infected cities, that the scourge will gain much less headway than last year. Every precaution will be used by the Department to prevent the spread of the contagion. THE REPORTS OF YELLOW FEVER AT MOBILE DENIED.

MOBILE, Sept. 8 .- The reports of yellow fever being in Mobile are without foundation. There has not been a single case here this year, and the city has never been healthier.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONS-COL. M'KENZIE'S REGIMENT ON THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE RED RIVER-COL. MILES NEAR THE ANTE-LOPE HILLS-GEN. SHERIDAN HOPEFUL OF A SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF THE INDIAN QUESTION. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The following letter

was received at the headquarters of the army to-day :

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following letter was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

Headquarters Military Division of the 2
Missouri, Chicago, Sept. 5, 1874. 3

Gen. W. T. Sherman. Commanding United States Army. Weakington, D. C.

The latest new-from the column operating in the Indian country is as follows: Col. McKenze's regiment left Fort Couche for his supply camp on the salt fork of the Brazos, Aag. 22, whence he will operate on the tributaries of the Red River. Major Buell's column was to have started from Fort Richardson about the same time for the same destination, with quarters on the Red River. Col. Miles's column, when last heard from, was on the Dry Fork of the Wichitas, just south-west of the Antelope fills. Some of his scouting parties had encountered small bands of Indians upon two occasions, in which affrays one Indian was killed and one wounded. All the Indian trails led south-west to the head waters of the Red River, in which direction Col. Miles will continue his march. The Indians are burning the grass to some extent in his front. Major Price came down the main Camddan from Fort Huron, and will probably join Col. Miles. Col. Davidson's column had not yet marched from Fort Sill, on account of some trouble at the Wichita agency, and it is possible it may not, on account of the necessity of keeping the hostie Indians away from the agency. However, Gen. Auger is now at Fort Sill, and waters of the Red River. All the columns above ment. The hostile Indians, with their families, are, the best information, somewhere on the head to of the Red River. All the columns above menfrom the cost led River. All the columns above men-tioned were made strong enough to operate separately. I hope to hear very soon of good results and a speedy settlement of the Indian troubles in the South-West; but still we may not be able to get through before Winter. Yours truly, P. H. Shekidan, Licut.-Gen. A FIGHT NEAR THE RED RIVER-A LARGE BODY OF CHEYENNES DEFEATED BY GEN. MILES-THE

INDIANS BURN THEIR VILLAGES AND FLY. CAMP ON RED RIVER, Texas, Aug. 31, via. FORT DODGE, Kan., Sept. 8 .- Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock our advance guards, composed of Delaware and citizen scouts and a detachment of cavalry, discovered Indians in front, and immediately advanced to the attack. The country was very hilly, and a large body of Cheyennes made a charge from behind the crest of a long hill upon the attacking force, but were repulsed. Later, the fight became general, and the Indians developed a large force. For several hours a scattering, running fight was kept up. At 11 o'clock, Major Compton, with the first battalion, 6th Cavalry, charged a high till-the Indians' stronghold-and captured it in magnificent style. The fight was then virtually over. The Indians burned their villages and precipitately fled to the mountains, where to-day they are being pursued. was but four wounded, one very badly. The Indian loss is not known positively, but must exceed twenty. Gen. Miles has acted with great en-ergy, and has accomplished a great deal in the brief time he has been in the field. The country he has traversed for the last few days has never been invaded by white men, and is almost another lava bed. The command has undergone great fatigue and suffering for wa-

POLITICAL.

THE NEW-YORK STATE CANVASS

LARGE ASSEMBLAGE OF DELEGATES TO THE LIB ERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION-ENTIRE HAR-MONY OF FEELING CONCERNING THE ACTION TO BE TAKEN-INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THE PRO-CEEDINGS BY REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS-PROBABILITY THAT NO TICKET WILL BE NOMI NATED-REPORT THAT JUDGE CHURCH HAS BEEN INDUCED TO ACCEPT THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINA-TION-WHAT THE LIBERAL PLATFORM WILL BE LIKE-A SPEECH BY SENATOR FENTON. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Sept. 8 .- The Liberal Republicans are gratified with the number of delegates to their Convention to-morrow, who are already here, and with the prospect of a much fuller and a more representative Convention than that of last year. It is confidently asserted that nearly all the counties of the State will be represented from a good proportion of their Assembly Districts. Among the well known of the party who are already here are: T. E. Stewart, Gen. John Coch-Frederick A. Conkling, Clark Bell. B. F. Manierre, Gen. Geo. Palmer, A. J. Fithian, Geo. F. Mackey, and Christopher Pullman of New-York: A. M. Bliss and John Cashow of Brooklyn: Senator R. E. Fenton, Geo. J. Jewett, and John A. Hall of Chautauqua County; Gen. Merritt and Mr. Axtelle of St. Lawrence; Dewey of Lewis, W. W. Rockwell of Warren, Charles Hughes of Washington, Nye and Thompson of Oneida, D. D. S. Brown of Rochester, White and Bosworth of Livingston, H. J. Swift of Allegheny, Crowley and Cole Brooks of Cattaraugus, Gen. E. F. Jones of Binghamton, Luther Caldwell of Chemung, and Wm. Dorshiemer

There appears to be entire harmony of feeling concerning the action of to-morrow's Convention, and considerable elation over the prospect of unusual numbers, and over the solicitude about the attitude of the Convention, which the Liberals profess to find among leading men of the Democratic party-a solicitude which they say is also shared by Republicans. It is now pretty we'l fixed that no ticket will be nomi-nated, but that a decided platform will be adopted, and the Convention will then adjourn, to be called together again, either by the State Central Committee or in some other way, after the Democratic and Republican Conventions shall have been held. Exactly what action will be taken then is, of course, not yet determined, or at least is withheld; but it is thought probable that the Couvention may then recommend to the suffrages of Liberal Republicans, a ticket selected from what they shall consider to be the best elements on the Democratic and Republican tickets.

There are no divisions among the delegates present. All seem to be in favor of the proposed plan for the proceedings of the Convention, and very few here, if any, are strongly in favor of sending Liberal Republican delegates to the Democratic Convention. In a few counties-Tompkins, Monroe, and perhaps, some others-the Liberals will probably be represented at that Convention, but the leaders of the party here say that only a small portion of it, and that in no sense a representative part, will take this step toward merging their identity into that of the Democratic party. The majority, they say, prefer to abide by their separate organization and cling to their own declaration of principles.

There is a considerable number of well-known Democrats in the city this evening, including Samuel J. Tilden, Judge Allen, Lieut.-Gov. Beach, Delos Dewelf of Oswego, Jarvis Lord of Rochester, Senators Parmenter and William Johnson Smith, Mr. Weed of Clinton, Jos. Warren of Buffalo, Rufus W. Peckham, and others. Though apparently considerably interested in what the Liberals propose to do, they have not had any extended consultations with the principal Liberal leaders, but have held serious conference among themselves. It is stated that the friends of Judge Church have prevailed upon him say that he will not decline the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination if it should be tendered him, and that they are now laboring to induce S. J. Tilden and Ju step back and leave Judge Church a clear field. The Democrats from the western part of the State are

said to be very zealously engaged in this effort. The Liberal State Committee met in consultation this evening, but on account of the absence of several members, did not map out the proceedings of the Convention as fully as they might otherwise have done. They will meet again for consultation at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the New-York delegation, B. F. Manierre, Chairman, will meet at the same time. At 12 o'clock, the Convention will meet in Tweddle Hall. It is probable that Mr. Thompson of Albany will be chosen temporary Chairman, and the Hon. Chas. Hughes of Washington County be made permanent Chairman. The resolutions will not be decided upon in full till tomorrow morning, but it is probable that they will embody the main features of the resolutions adopted by the Liberal Republican General Committee, in New-York, last week, and will be outspoken in favor of coin for currency; of the payment of the public debt in coin; against the Press Gag law, and against the third term suggestion; and in general against monopolies. Upon the question of Free Trade or Protection they will probably declare that the matter should be left to the Con-

gressional districts.

This evening a serenade was given to Senator Fenton at the Delavan House, and a large body of citizens gathered about the hotel. In answer to repeated calls Mr. Fenton came out on the balcony and made the following speech, which was heard with eager attention and called out frequent ap-

SENATOR PENTON'S SPEECH. FELLOW-CITIZENS: I can hardly more than thank you for this expression of your good will. I am indeed gratified to receive this friendly welcome from the residents of the City of Albany, without regard to party, and from political associates who have assembled here for consultation from the several districts of the State.

and from political associates who have assembled here for consultation from the several districts of the State. With the former it has been my good fortune to spend several years in pleasant official and personal intercourse; with the latter fortunes of a political character have long endeared the association. Addressing myself to these, whether residing here or elsewhere, we have fought many hard battles together: we have wen some victories and suffered some defeats; we have rejoiced, as was natural in the one, and have not become disheartened or grown weak in the other. I know I only accord the honor to which you are fairly entitled, and feel I but do justice to myself when I say we have never failered in our zeal for the success of sound principles, and in our desire for honest administration in the eights, and the our present attitude, looking to the affairs of the Government. Nor can anything be more satisfactory than our present attitude, looking to the angired of our own consciences, and to the increasing regard of the people. Speaking for myself, if I look only, or chiefly, to personal advantage, as I trust I do only, or chiefly, to personal advantage, as I trust I do only, or chiefly to personal advantage, as I trust I do only, if should still feel that the cause pursued by the Liberal party was not unwisely chosen, for a the success of the principles, and the cause to which we are devoted I feel entire confidence.

Every day presents new evidence, not only of the urgent need of further reform in civil affairs but of the growing popular determination, in one way or another, to secure it. Much has already been accomplished. I cannot dwell upon the achievements of the past two years—of the wrongs that have been rebuiked; of the corruptions that have been reposed, and of the plans for further spoliations which have been arrested. I need not particularize the absence on thing to be seen anything during our constitutional history so menacing to our future prosperity and safety! We can almost challenge war i

in the government of the country. So I feel assured that, with this restive feeling and advancing sentiment, the principles which have impelled as must give form and character to an organization which will surely work out their entire success.

It is to these principles, and to these objects, and not to any mere name that we are attached, and there never was so much encouragement for us to labor in the good cause, as there is now. You do not expect me, upon this occasion, to discuss the importance, the moral and patriotic need of an early return to a sound money condition, nor the conditions in portions of the South which fill the mind with painful regret, and lead us to distrust the motives and the wisdom of an Administration which assumes the power to regulate State and local affairs. These and other questions of general concern must be reserved for another time, when I can also speak of the lack of attention, the lack of comprehension, or the lack of honest intent, as it seems, at the head of affairs. So, congratulating you upon the indication of a large and harmonious convention, and thanking you and others, if there others here who do not sympathize with our movement, for this friendly call, I bid you good night.

Short speeches were also made by Judge F. J.

Short speeches were also made by Judge F. J. Fithian of New-York and the Hon. Charles Hughes of Washington County, which were well received.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN CON-VENTION.

FOR CHAMBERLAIN'S NOMINATION.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION-TREACHEROUS COURSE OF GOV. MOSES-CON-TESTS OVER THE PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION-THE MOSES MEN SUCCESSFUL-THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS MADE UP OF SUPPORTERS OF MOSES-THE PROMINENT REPUBLICANS WORKING

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 8.—The Republican State Convention, which assembled in the State Capitol to-day, was a disgraceful reproduction of the worst of the conventions of the same party in South Carolina since it fell under the coutrol of the disreputable men whose acts have made it a by-word in the politics of the nation. It had been given out by Gov. Moses that he would not be a candidate for renomination, and he secured an election as a delegate from Sumter County, where he claims a residence, on the plea that he wished only to have a chance to defend himself and to decline when his name should be proposed by zealous friends; but it was suspected all along, and became apparent a day or two ago, that he was as treacherous in this matter as he has proved in others, and to-day, in the Convention, he developed a strength that surprised his friends as

well as his enemies. The interest of the session to-day centered upon the contest over the preliminary organization and the appointment of a Committee on Credentials. In each of them Moses won a substantial victory. For the Temporary Chairmanship, Congressman R. B. Elliott (colored), was put forward by those desiring the nomination of D. H. Chamberlain, ex-Attorney-General, upon whom it was supposed the opposition to Moses would concentrate. Against him was nominated C. M. Wilder (colored), Postmaster of Columbia, who is supposed to be pledged to Moses, but who received also the votes of delegates uncommitted or opposed to Chamberlain, as against Moses. Wilder was elected, whereupon the Moses and anti-Chamberlain men were elated beyond bounds, and the Chamberlain party considerably depressed. Then began a contest, the termination of which, to-morrow, will probably decide the main question at issue, which is, of course, the nomination for the Governorship.

Six counties present contesting delegations, and four of these counties are among the largest in the State. The delegates from the six constitute almost a majority of the Convention. Charleston County, which includes the City of Charleston, sends two delegations of 18 each. One, alleged to be in favor of Moses, and certainly opposed to Chamberlain, is headed by E. W. Mackey and Congressman Ransier; [the other, the contesting delegation, is for Chamberlain, or anybody to beat Moses, and is led by ex-Congressman Bowen and Major C. W. Butts, who distinguished himself by bringing Moses to trial for his crimes. The Moses men moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, to consist of nine delegates appointed by the chair. The Chamberlain men proposed to amend by making the Committee consist of one from each county, in which there was no contest, or 27 members in all. The motions were fought over for three hours, during which the greatest excitement and disorder prevailed, and the chairman disgusted everybody by his stupid or malicious ralings. Finally, the amendment prevailed but not by a test vote, for the Moses men knew very well that, in either case, they would have a victory, the appointment of the Committee being vested in the presiding officer. He justified the confidence of his friends by appointing a Moses man, or an enemy of Chamberlain's, from a majority of the counties. When he came to Aiken County, in which lives Congressman Elliott, he purposely overlooked the latter's name, and appointed Chas. Hayne, who immediately resigned in favor of Elliott. He then successively appointed each of the other delegates from Aiken except Elliottt, but they all followed the example of Hayne. Still the Chairman would not comply with their wishes, until the Convention, by vote, required it, in order to get through with the business. Of course the secret of the Chairman's action was Elliott's pronounced opposition to Moses. As Chairman of this important Committee, he appointed W. H. Jones, the member of the Legislature whose quarrel with his rival Bowley, caused the recent riot and bloodshed in

Georgetown. The Committee is now considering the claims of the rival delegations from Charleston and it is probable that two reports will be presented, the majority favoring the seating of the Mackey crowd, and the minority the Bowen party. Moses seems to be opposed by nearly all of the most prominent Republicans, such men as Senator Patterson, Congressmen Elliott and Rainey, Solicitor Butts, State Treasurer Cardozo, and the notorious Whittemore, being hard at work for Chamberlain. It is supposed, however, that some of these have gubernatorial aspirations themselves, in default of Chamberlain's nomination. In that case Mr. Elliott's claim will be presented, although he had marked out another road to the United States Squate. Ex-Gov. Scott is also a possible candidate, but is not named by the friends of either Moses or Chamberlain. The Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow, when warm work may be expected.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING THE RESULT-THE TEM-PORARY CHAIRMAN CHANGES HIS POSITION AND SUPPORTS CHAMBERLAIN-THE CONVENTION LARGELY INFLUENCED BY PECUNIARY CONSID-

ERATIONS. COLUMBIA, Sept. 8 .- It is pretty clear that

the election of Wilder as temporary Chairman of the Convention and his appointment of a packed Committee were not so much an evidence of the strength of Moses as a demonstration with a view to frightening the Chamberlain party into terms with those delegates who stand ready to sell their votes. Attempts have been made to induce Senator Patterson and other wealthy friends of Chamberlain to use their money on the abundance of purchasable material to be found in the Convention. To what extent these attempts have been successful it is impossible to say; but to-night it is claimed that the Committee, packed in the anti-Moses interest, will report by a bare majority in favor of the admission of the Bowen delegation from Charleston, which, as has been stated, is certainly for Chamberlain. In particular it is claimed that Jones, the Chairman, has been converted since the Convention adjourned, consequently Chamberlain stock has risen; but there are men with long heads who predict that a third man will be chosen, and that the successful person has not yet been named. A great deal depends upon the permanent organization. As to the temporary orgamzation, although Wilder, the temporary Chairman, is now claimed as a Chamberlain man, his election was bitterly opposed PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A NOVEL CONSPIRACY.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS IN RECORDS OF REAL ESTATE.

A DEAD MAN'S NAME FORGED IN A DEED LEFT FOR RECORD-POSSIBLY ONLY ONE LINK IN A CHAIN OF FRAUDS DISCOVERED-ARREST OF THREE MEN-AN INSURANCE COMPANY'S ASSETS.

One of the most skillful and yet daring pieces of fraud was brought to light yesterday in a very remarkable manner, and before the case is concluded if is expected that frauds to the amount of between \$300,000 and \$400,000 will be unearthed. Certainly many pur-chasers of real estate and the holders of mortgage bonds will do well to examine the titles of property in order to ascertain the true value of that which they are supposed

Nassau-st., in the course of his professional duty, has had for the executors of Isanc Young, deceased, the management of an estate of great value. Mr. Young had been a merchant in this city, and among other property had purchased real estate. On Saturday last, P. W. Kenny, the managing clerk for Mr. Glover, while looking over The Real Estate Record saw a notice of a conveyance of a parcel of real estate situated on Madison-ave., running from One-hundred and eleventh-st. to One-hundred and twelith-st., from Isaac Young to Gardiner G. Gerken, with the acknowledgment dated April 4, 1874. Knowing that Isane Young had been dead since 1868, and also (Mr. Glover being the counsel for the executors) that no such deed had been executed, he thought it a wise course to visit the Register's office and inspect the books. He there found that a transfer of a warranty deed, ostensibly from Young to Gerken, had been recorded under date of Aug. 27, 1874, in Liber 1,296, page 386, for the consideration of \$37,000 The clerks also showed him the transfer deed, purporting to have been sigued by Isaac Young, whose signa-ture had been very well executed—so well indeed that is might have deceived his most intimate acquisitances had he been alive at the time of the supposed transfer Suspecting that some fraud was intended by the forgery and the record of the deed, Mr. Kenny applied to Capt. Leary of the City Hall police, and with him went back to the Register's office. The clerks then informed the captain that the person who left the deed to be entered u the books said he would return for it on Tuesday and claim it. Capt. Leary therefore took his measures accordingly, and Detective Charles Irving with Mr. Kenny went to the Register's office at an early hour yesterday morning. Here they waited patiently for four or five hours; but as no one came to claim the deed, fears were entertained that the unknown man had taken alarm from some cause, and would therefore escape. Patient watching, however, resulted finally in success, for a man, apparently about 30 years of age, ntered the Register's office and asked for the deed. It was handed to him, but when he was about to leave the office with it, Detective Irving stepped forward and ar-

The stranger seemed greatly surprised, but agreed to accompany the officer to the City Hall Police Station, where he was confronted with Capt. Leary. In answer to the usual questions, he gave the name of Julius Columbani, age 34 years, Frenchman, cithout definite occupation, and residing on Haucock-ave., near Congress-st., Jersey City. He said he was not the owner of the deed, but had been sent by Mr. Gerkon, who was awaiting his return in a saloon on Fulton-st. Irving and Kenny went to the saloen, first agreeing upon a plan by which they might recognize Gerken when Columbani should appear, the latter being allowed to go to the saloon under the surveillance of Detective Quackenbush. Irving and Kenny entered the saloon first; soon afterward Columbani followed, and gave the required signal. Irving then went up to Ger-ken and called him by that name; but the supposed Gerken indignantly denied that that was his name, or that he had any knowledge of the Frenchman who had spoken to him. Irving decided, however, to arrest him and took him also to the City Hall Police Station, where he gave the name of William H. Walker, age to years, no occupation, and residing at No. 26 West Hous On being searched the following deeds, also forgeries

William H. Walker | Mortgage (Brooklyn) | Dated June 2, 1874, Recorded July 21, 1874, Andrew J. Mellen. | Laber 1,231, page 1; Consideration, \$650.

John Sanford and Mary io., his wife, to William H. Walker. Dated February 2, 1874, Recorded May 23, 74, to William H. Walker.

Samuel William S Quit Claim Deed (Breokirn.)

William H. Walker. | Dated April 22, 1873, Recorded May 23, 1873, Andrew J. Mellen | Assignment of Mortgage (Brookirn.) | Assignment of Mortgage (Broo

When questioned as to their ownership, Gerken, alias said that those deeds which had been made rently by him were forgeries, and were signed by others; and those which were apparently made out to him were for no consideration whatever and were entirely executed for fraudulent purposes. When asked was had made out the papers, he replied, "Charles Sacia and Marcus T. Sacia, father and son, representing themselves to be lawyers at Nos. 17 and 19 Broadway," and purposes. Upon this information Detective Irving went to the office of the Sacins, but found that both tather and son were absent. He subsequently found Charles Sacia on the steps of the Stevens House, Broadway, but learned that Marcus T. Sacia had left town a day or two before. Charles Sacia was arrested and taken to the City Hall Police Station, where he gave his age as 66 years, occupation that of a lawyer, and residence Jersey City Hights. During a conversation with Gorken, or Walker, he said that Charles Sacia was the President of the Palisades Fire Insurance Company of J rsey City, with a nominal capital of \$100,000. Gerken alleged, and said that he was willing and able to prove, that there was no actual capital in the Company. What truth there is in this statement the officers of the Company will probably announce to the public, The State law of New-Jersey, he said, allows a company to deposit, in the place of actual capital, deeds and mortgages, and these are held as collateral for capital. Gerken illeged that the deeds, &c., representing the capital of the Palisades Fire Insurance Company are forgeries,

for these considerations had never passed. The acknowledgment of the deed, represented to have een given by Young to Gerken, appears to have been taken before J. D. Moneil, Notary Public, at his office in Nassau-st. The police say that a person of the same name and having an office in Nassau-st. is already under bonds of \$15,000 for some case of a somewhat similar character. Gerken or Walker represented to Columbant, when the latter acted first for him, that he resided at No. 25 West Thirty-filth-st., and it also appears that his name is on a bail bond in the District-Attorney's office for the sum of \$1,000, on which his address is also given as at No. 25 West Thirty-fifth-st. When asked why he had used the name of Gerken instead of Walker in the deed purporting to come from Isaac Young to him, the prisoner announced that Sacia had filled him with liquor at the time, and he did not know what he was doing; in fact, he would then have been willing to do anything that was required of him. When asked what consideration he had obtained for undertaking such a risk, Gerken answered that he got a dollar or two now and then from Sacia. He was then asked why he had given the name of Gerken, and the address No. 26 West Tairty-fifth-at. at the District-Attorney's office, when signing the bond knowing, as he must have done, that he was committing perjury. Walker answered that he "did not know; he must have been drunk at the time, as he could not give any other reason for acting so." This is scarcely likely Attorney's office to take bonds from any person under the influence of liquor.

more than 20 of them being in his name as grantee, and

The three prisoners were then taken to Police Headquarters, where they were closely questioned by Superintendent Walling, and information elicited which may lead to the discovery of a system of fraud which will startle the community. The prisoners were locked up in the cells of the Central Office until to-day, when they will be taken to the Tembs, where a formal complaint will be made against them. Meanwhile a force of detectives are at work, acting upon the information that has been obtained through the arrest of the three men.

BURSTING OF WATER MAINS AT BOSTON. Boston, Sept. 8 .- At about 4 o'clock this ternoon a section of large 40-inch water mains connecting with the reservoirs out of Boston, burst at the corner of Brookline-ave, and Burlington-st., Brookline, tearing up the roadway and cutting of the supply of water from the center and west part of the city. After a while connections were made with other unina and these sections supplied from Mystic Park. The break will probably be repaired within 24 hours.